Final Performance Report

Restoring Livelihoods and Health of Conflict Affected communities in south western Central African Republic (IDPs, Returnees, and Host communities)

July 21st 2014 – September 19th 2015 (Including a 2 month NCE)

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USAID/OFDA Final Performance Report

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1 Executive Summary

This report summarizes the achievements realized within the OFDA-funded Food Security and WASH project implemented by Tearfund between July 21, 2014 and September 19, 2015. This time frame includes a No Cost Extension (NCE) period of two months. The overall project objective was "to restore livelihoods and health of conflict-affected communities in South Western Central CAR". The project targeted 50,000 IDP and host populations in south western CAR in Provinces. A total of **55,562** beneficiaries were reached, including **11,274** IDPs.

Under Objective 1 (Agriculture and Food Security), activities achieved include staple crop and vegetable seed distributions, agricultural tools distributions and the completion of successful training on sustainable agricultural techniques resulting in improved crop production and consumption.

Under Objective 2 (Water Sanitation and Hygiene), activities achieved include awareness raising on hygiene messaging in schools, communities and IDP camps. The rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure and the training of pump mechanics in maintenance. Host communities were also sensitised and assisted with latrine digging tool kits to build latrines. This improved knowledge on good hygiene and sanitation practices in Lobaye prefecture and gave beneficiaries increased access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

A total of 10,490 beneficiaries were reached through food security activities creating significant impact in restoring crop production and consumption. Furthermore people including 2,230 IDPs received seeds and tools in distributions and training on nutritional and agricultural techniques allowing them to cultivate vegetable gardens and increase the number of months of self-sufficiency from 0 to 4.28. The project has been successful in reaching IDPs and host communities with clean and safe water supplies, empowering and mobilising communities to manage their own water supplies and reaching children, youth and adults with messaging on improved hygiene and sanitation through dedicated

health and hygiene education activities. The project rehabilitated water and sanitation infrastructure that resulted in increasing water per capita from a low 2.9 litres per/person/day in July 2014 to a high of 21.3 litres p/p/d in October 2015 (Tearfund KAP Survey Report, October 2015). The water infrastructure rehabilitated, at its optimum time, provided access to safe water for 23,595 beneficiaries. Water User Committees are now maintaining and managing the improved water sources by working with their communities of which 30 are now actively utilizing their water safety plan. The above success could not have been realised without positive participation of beneficiaries in the program.

Beneficiaries targeted and reached

SECTOR 1: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Objective 1: Targeted beneficiary households have restored crop production and consumption

Under this objective Tearfund reached **2,098** Households for seed and tool distributions in December 2014 and May 2015, reaching a total of **10,490** beneficiaries including **2,230** IDPs

SECTOR 2: WASH

Objective 2: To increase access to safe water and sanitation and improve knowledge of good hygiene practices in the Lobaye prefecture.

Under this objective Tearfund reached **55,562** people (including **11,274** IDPs) with hygiene promotion and **23,595** of these with safe water supply and **36,556** with improved sanitation.

Table 1: Beneficiaries of Objective 2-WASH intervention

Total number of beneficiaries	Access to safe water	Access to improved sanitation (household latrines)	Hygiene promotion
55,562	23,595	36,556	55,562

Table 2: Summary of the cumulative total of beneficiaries for the project period

	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of IDPs included in total	Number of girls (under 18)	Number of boys (under 18)	Number of women (over 18)	Number of men (over 18)
Objective 1: Targeted beneficiaries households have restored crop production and consumption						
Total number targeted by this intervention	10,000	2,230	2,302	2,368	2,718	2,612
Total numbers reached	10,490	2,230	2,415	2,483	2,852	2,740
Objective 2: To increase access to safe water and sanitation and improve knowledge of good hygiene prefecture in the Lobaye prefecture.						
Total number targeted by this intervention	50,000	15,000	11,512	11,838	13,591	13,059
Total numbers reached	55,562	11,274	12,792	13,155	15,103	14,512

Operating Environment

The operating environment was within the expected norms for the period and for the most part conducive to humanitarian work. The project period was however affected by socio-political events happening in Bangui and a severe rainy season rendering some project areas inaccessible and creating challenges for logistics. The effect of these events prompted Tearfund to seek a 2-month No-Cost Extension of the original grant.

2 Overall performance of the project

This section presents and discusses the actual accomplishments of this project - firstly, a summary is presented of the achievements against each project indicator; secondly, accomplishments are then discussed for each Objective, detailing particular successes, outlining key activities undertaken, analysing performance against each indicator, and exploring key constraints and lessons learned. Where established goals have not been reached, more detail is given as to the reasons why, the measures taken to reach the Indicator and the impact that not achieving this Indicator has had on achievement of the overall Result and/or Objective.

2.1 Impact summary

The table below summarizes the expected and actual results of this intervention

Table 3: Summary of performance against each Project Indicator

	SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY				
	Objective 1: Targeted beneficiary households have restored crop production and consumption				
	Sub Sector 1: Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security				
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Achieved**	**Comments**
FS1	Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural inputs for beneficiary households.	0	5	4.28	
FS2	Number of people benefiting from seed systems/ agricultural inputs, by sex.	0	Total: 10,000	10,490	
			Male: 4900	5,267	
			Female: 5100	5,223	
FS3	Percentage of vegetable seed beneficiary households cultivating homestead vegetable gardens by the end of the project period	0	80%	65%	
FS4	% of the population who achieve Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	53%	80%	58.3%	
	Percentage of farmers who are applying soil conservation techniques	0	80%	65%	
	SECTOR: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)				
	Objective: To increase access to safe water and sanitation and improve knowledge of good hygiene practice in Lobaye prefecture CAR				
	Sub-sector: Sanitation Infrastructure				
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Achieved**	
	Number of people directly benefiting from the sanitation infrastructure program.	0	40,000	36,556	
S1	Number of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area	4560	8,000	8,897	
S2	Number of people who report proper disposal of faeces the last time they defecated	Total Reported: 39,600 Total Observed: 24,000	40,000	39,100	Updated after post KAP survey
		Male Reported:10,404 Male Observed: 11,670	19600	19,159	Updated after post KAP survey
		Female Reported: 20,196 Female Observed: 12,240	20,400	19,941	Updated after post KAP survey
S3	Number of people who report using a latrine last time they defected	Total Reported: 39,600 Total Observed: 24,000	40,000	39,100	Updated after post KAP survey
		Male Reported: 10,404 Male Observed: 11,670	19,600	19,159	Updated after post KAP survey

		Female Reported: 20,196 Female Observed: 11,670	20,400	19,941	Updated after post KAP survey
S4	Number of household latrines completed	3,520	8000	5,751	
S5	Number of people per unusable latrine	12	6	9	
S6	Number of hand Washing facilities in use	200	5000	1,009	
	Sub-sector: Hygiene Promotion				
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Achieved**	
	Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting).	0	50,000	55,562	Including 11,274 IDP beneficiaries
HP1	Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical moments to WASH hands	Total: 480	24000	27,300	Updated after post KAP survey
		Female: 245	12240	13,923	Updated after post KAP survey
		Male: 235	11760	13,377	Updated after post KAP survey
HP2	Number of HH with soap and water (or ash) at a hand Washing location	128	4000	1,009	Updated after post KAP survey
HP3	Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers (HP 3: Safe Water Handling).	No baseline data	7000	6,730	Updated after post KAP survey
HP4	Number of households drinking water supplies with 0 faecal coli forms per 100ml sample	853	7000	4,571	Updated after post Household Wa quality survey
HP 7	Number of village Water User Committees active at least 3 months after training	0	10	30	
HP8	Number of water points that are clean and protected from contamination	0	10	39	
	Sub-sector: Water Supply Infrastructure				
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Achieved**	
	Number of people directly benefiting from the water supply program	0	15,500	23,595	
WS1	Average litres/person/day collected from all sources for drinking cooking and hygiene	2,9	15	21.3	Updated after post KAP survey
WS2	Estimated water supply per beneficiary in litres per person per day	11	15	13.8	Updated after post KAP survey
WS3	Number of test results with 0 faecal coli forms per 100ml sample	0	90	74	Updated after survey of water quality source
WS5	Number of households collecting water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources	4240	8000	9,168	
WS6	Number of water points which are actively using their water safety plan.	0	20	35	

2.2 Analysis of Accomplishments Objective 1 - Targeted beneficiary households have restored crop production and consumption.

The Tearfund food security programme made significant steps towards restoring crop production and consumption, increasing the number of months of self-sufficiency from 0 to 4.28 through its crop seed and tool distributions and nutrition and agricultural training and diversifying the diet of beneficiaries

Tearfund was the first INGO to provide food security services in Lobaye. As can be noted in Table 3, the food security program met and exceeded its expected targets. This was due to the movement of beneficiary households between the two seed distributions, some had left before the second distributions therefore 102 new households were selected of which 74 were IDPs.

2.2.1 Sub sector 1. Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security

Key activities

- **Crop seed and tool distribution.** There were two crop seed distributions in the life of the project to coincide with the agricultural seasons. Distributions were conducted by the Village Beneficiary Committees and Tearfund Staff in May and December to 1,996 households.
- **Quality Monitoring of Crop Seed.** Prior to both seed distributions the seed quality was confirmed by the Institut Centrafricain de Recherche Agronomique (ICRA) and successful germination tests conducted at the Mbaiki field base by Tearfund staff.
- **Training of beneficiary farmers on marketing income generation and improved nutrition.** 214 beneficiary farmers and their households were trained (VBC's and beneficiary households) in two stages over a total of four days. Stage one focused on improved nutrition and cross cutting issues such as gender and phase 2 on market identification, cassava value chain analysis, pricing, improved nutrition and the prevention of malnutrition.
- **Training of farmers associations on improved agricultural techniques including soil conservation techniques.** 250 beneficiary households received training on large scale crop production and soil conservation techniques to in order to mobilise them to prepare the land for planting.
- **Peer to peer training on cross cutting issues,** e.g. Gender and child protection training was carried out with the same groups supervised by Tearfund staff.

Performance against Indicators

Indicator FS 1: (Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families
Target: 5
Achieved: 4.28

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
This indicator result was measured through yield monitoring and evaluation across the program and finalised in the KAP survey. In addition to the KAP Survey Tearfund field staff visited all the beneficiaries and recorded the land cultivated and the yield collected in kilograms.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
Tearfund field staff, in collaboration with the technical team, visited villages and measured the acreage of land under crop production. The team were able to project the harvest yield based on the acreage and the germination tests performed on the seeds before distribution which gave an average of 80% germination, which is considered quite high. The Village Beneficiary Committees were also given templates to collect individual beneficiary data on the land cultivated, crop management and harvest. The data collected revealed that 544,9952m_2 of land in total had been cultivated while yields were indicated to be below the 80% projection. In total there were 193,662kg of yield produced. The crop that gave the highest yield was groundnuts with a total

of 86,772Kg, maize 5,5951kgs and rice 50,946 kgs. On average, each household had a total of 96.8 kg of assorted staple food comprising roughly 43.3kg of groundnuts, 27.9kg of maize and 25.4Kg of rice. These quantities would suffice to give each beneficiary an extended 4.28 months of self-sufficiency.

During the food consumption score data collection process most communities reported that it was the first time in the Loybaye prefecture and specifically Mbakai sub-prefectures in the communes of Lesse, Bouchia and Mbata that groundnuts, maize and rice had been planted. The nutrition training that was carried out created awareness on the need to diversify food consumption. Field visits and monitoring corroborated by the KAP survey indicated that people included groundnuts, maize and rice in their diets. The overdependence on cassava is still dominant in the project area and the consumption of coco leaves, butterfly larvae and wild meats is still prevalent however the cultivation of spinach and amaranth is helping to diversify vegetable diet in the project area. It will take some time before the sustainability and impact of the behaviour change can be fully measured.

Indicator FS 2: Number of vulnerable people receiving vegetable seeds and other agricultural inputs, by sex.
Target: 10,000
Achieved: 10, 490 (5,267 female; 5,223 male)

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Technical field staff counted the beneficiaries from beneficiary lists compiled during and after distributions; and monitored results over the implementation period.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievements under this objective have exceeded the target. 10,490 people have benefited from seed systems/ agricultural inputs during the project period. Distribution session were organised in collaboration with 250 trained committee members and associations in Lobaye.

In order to address the immediate needs, Tearfund first ran distributions of fast-growing vegetable seeds (okra, tomatoes, aubergine, onions, lettuce, amaranth, spinach, persil's and cucumber) in December 2014. Each household received 1 hoe and 30gr of 5 different types of vegetable seeds. A total of 1,996 target households have improved the number of meals per day and the variety of food (initially consisting mainly of cassava leaves and cassava tubers) due to increased vegetables grown at homestead gardens adding on an essential variety to the diet and providing excess produce that can be sold in the market or traded for nutritious foods to complement the current cassava-based diet.

Based on the agricultural calendar in combination with challenges in market supply systems, Tearfund distributed staple crops in May-June 2015. Prior to the distribution, a survey was carried out in October 2014 to assess the preference of the beneficiaries. The results of the survey led to replacement of the beans by the groundnut while the sweet potato was replaced by maize. Each household received 15 kg of groundnuts, 7kg of maize, and 5 kg of rice. A total of 2,098 received seed crops.

In addition, beneficiaries received training on agricultural techniques through a network of 250 committee members and agriculture associations. Apart from vegetable production techniques, beneficiaries were trained on agricultural conservation techniques, mulching, sowing on line, market and income generation techniques.

Indicator FS 3: Percentage of vegetable seed beneficiary households cultivating vegetable gardens by the end of the project period**.**
Target: 80%
Achieved: 65%

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
The final survey was conducted with a random sample of 110 beneficaries.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT

The project has achieved 81% of the target. At the end of the project, the field monitoring report indicates that 65% of beneficiaries continue to grow vegetables on their plots near their houses as a result of the project intervention. The Tearfund team and the technical staff organised demonstration farms and trained farmers and associations on agricultural techniques. Weekly monitoring visits and supervisions were carried out. It was revealed that beneficiaries are growing tomatoes, cucumbers, okra, amaranth, ground nuts, rice and maize. The production was good, however, there is still a high intake of wild leaves since the people have acquired a taste for coco leaves which is a staple vegetable in the area of intervention. The land areas cultivated by beneficiaries were small and part of the reason for the shortfall is that beneficiaries who had areas to farm near their homes felt safe to do so, while those with plots further from their home felt less safe leading them to neglect their vegetable gardens.

Indicator FS 4: % of the target population who achieve Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)
Target: 80%
Achieved: 58.3%

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR

During the KAP survey and project monitoring, The Food Consumption Score data was collected by Tearfund Field Staff to measure the weekly consumption of the beneficiaries. A sample of 30% of the target population was selected at random, spread over the villages where the project intervened, to measure the actual Food Consumption Score.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Tearfund field team carried out food consumption score data collection on a weekly basis at the project sites. The different categories of foods were listed on a template, covering starch, proteins, oils, fruits, vitamins, etc. This then was ranked with each food category having a standard score. In calculating the Food Consumption Score, following the standard set by World Food Program, 0-21 is poor, 21.5-35 Borderline and >35 is acceptable. However, in determining the Food Consumption Score, the staple is also considered. This is to say, in Lobaye, as per World Food Program recommendation the rate is 0-28 poor, 28-42 borderline and >42 Acceptable. This increase in value of FCS is based on the frequently consumed food. For example in Lobaye, Cassava is regularly consumed alongside palm oil. This frequency gives us the variance of 7. Resulting in a seemingly higher Food Consumption Score.

For the major categories like starch and protein, the group was allocated 2 points each and for the minor food categories 1 point was allocated and scored over a period of 7 days from the day when the survey was carried out. This then was calculated over the locations where the project was implemented with the lowest score of 11 being Bogongo-Ganza and the highest Score being reported in Mbata Commune of the Mbaiki sub-prefecture, 47 FCS. The IDP population in Boda, reported low on the Food Consumption Score due to limited access to both quantity and diversity of food. The monitoring reports indicate that 58.3% of targeted population achieved a score of greater than 42. The underachievement is mainly due to traditional consumption practices persisting among the beneficiaries, longer term behavioural sensitization on nutritious foods would be needed to increase this figure further.

Indicator: Percentage of trained farmers applying soil conservation techniques.
Target: 80%
Achieved: 65%

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR

A final KAP survey was organised with 110 households and corroborated by weekly reports and field visit reports compiled by the Tearfund team during the project.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
Field reports indicate that 65% of targeted beneficiaries applied soil conservation techniques. The final KAP survey conducted in September 2015 indicates that as the Central African Republic is sparsely populated shifting cultivation is still widely practiced as land is readily available. It is the practice that as people complete harvesting they move farms to another location. Therefore it will take some time before the broader community begins to put into practice soil conservation techniques. Many constraints including customs and traditional practices are hindering the adoption of new techniques. The majority of the techniques require time and commitment, hence mulching, composting and sowing in line have proved difficult for farmers. Lack of knowledge has also been a key obstacle; it was noted that the beneficiaries practiced mulching to protect plants rather than with a view to improving soil fertility. Though, the results achieved under the above objective are satisfactory (65%), the key challenge remains in the mid-term and longer-term to achieve sustainability of this outcome. Tearfund has been working with the government of CAR through the regional department for agriculture, DRA (Direction Regional d'Agriculture) to ensure its interventions have been mapped and that institutional follow up is provided by qualified government bodies to achieve maximum sustainability.

2.3 Analysis of accomplishments - Objective 2: To increase access to safe water and sanitation and improve knowledge of good hygiene practice in Lobaye prefecture

2.3.1 Sub sector 1. Sanitation Infrastructure

Access to sanitation facilities was enhanced by the sanitation programme, although the construction of latrines was not as widespread as expected resulting in an increased number of people per latrine, access to sanitation infrastructure for 36,556 beneficiaries was achieved. 97% of the target population was reached through faecal disposal reporting with widespread coverage in messaging translating into behaviour change on the use of latrines, however the uptake on handwashing with soap was less significant.

Key activities

- **Technical Assessment.** Existing sanitation infrastructures were assessed.
- **Beneficiary Selection**
- **Procurement and distribution of latrine digging tools.** Tools were procured and distributed to beneficiaries to assist in the construction of the latrines.
- **Facilitation of communities to construct latrines using local materials.** Household latrines were constructed, cleaned and used by the communities.
- **School Based Hygiene and Sanitation.** 5,000 students from 9 schools benefitted from the school WASH programme. Health clubs were formed and trained and developed action plans to implement their hygiene and sanitation activities. Health clubs participated in World Water Day in Mbaiki.

Performance against Indicators

Indicator: Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation infrastructure program.
Target: 40,000
Achieved: 36,556

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Data from the baseline survey and final survey was collected along with latrine material distribution lists, monitoring visits and evaluation reports. Additionally focus group discussions were held to ascertain the actual number of people benefiting.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
91% of the target was achieved. The slight under achievement was due to stringent cleanliness standards resulting in the disqualification of some constructed latrines. During monitoring and field visits with community

hygiene and sanitation promoters, only completed clean latrines were accounted for. Latrines that had traces of faeces on the slab were not included in the counting. Additionally, the number of people in IDP sites reduced from the projected 15,000 to 11,274 by the end of project as beneficiaries moved away or in some cases returned to their homes.

Indicator S1: Number of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area
Target: 8,000
Achieved: 8,897

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey, monitoring visits and monthly field reports and final KAP survey were undertaken using various data collection techniques to ascertain the number of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The over-achievement (111%) of the target indicated that key hygiene and sanitation messaging, including media broadcasts, yielded very good results with excellent uptake on latrine usage and households ensuring that there were no faeces around the home. This in part can be attributed to close monitoring by the field team on progress towards Open Defecation Free status, which saw regular interaction with beneficiary communities and IDP camps.

Indicator S2: Number of people who report proper disposal of faeces the last time they defecated
Target: 40,000
Achieved: 39,100

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey, interviews during household visits and final KAP survey were undertaken using various data collection techniques to ascertain the number of people who reported proper disposal of faeces last time they defecated. The baseline survey for this indicator covered a larger area and therefore population than the project ultimately sought to benefit therefore the baseline figure provided of 39,600 is not an accurate representation of the number of beneficiaries in the project area reporting proper faecal disposal last time they defected. Calculating the % of those surveyed in the baseline who reported proper faecal disposal gives a figure of 61.8% compared to the 98% of the targeted population who reported this post project. Additionally observation at baseline was considerably lower than reported at 24,000 indicate practice is different to reporting.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement represents 98% of targeted households surveyed who reported that they regularly use the latrines and safely isolated excreta from their immediate surroundings. Though only 72% of households had constructed their own latrines, it was observed that generally the community members properly disposed their excreta by either using their neighbours' latrines or other disposal methods since there were no signs of faeces in the living areas during the household visits.

Indicator S3: Number of people who report using a latrine the last time they defected
Target: 40,000
Achieved: 39,100

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey, household visits and interviews, and an end line survey were undertaken using various data collection techniques to ascertain the number of people who reported using a latrine the last time that they defecated. The baseline survey for this indicator covered a larger area and therefore population than the project ultimately sought to benefit therefore the baseline figure provided of 39,600 is not an accurate representation of the number of beneficiaries in the project area reporting using a latrine last time they defected. Additionally although the reports of latrine usage were very high at baseline this is contrary to what observations revealed.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement represents 98% of households surveyed reporting that they regularly use the latrines and safely isolated excreta from their immediate surroundings. End of project survey results indicated that only 72% of respondents had their own latrines. However, there was no evidences of faeces within a 20 meter radius around most of the houses revealing that some households shared their neighbours' toilets. While it is encouraging to see improved latrine usage, more intensified hygiene and sanitation campaigns over a longer period would be required to bring about the desired impact of every household constructing and using its own latrine.

Indicator S4: Number of household latrines completed and clean
Target: 8,000
Achieved: 5,751

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey, monitoring visits, and final KAP surveys were undertaken to determine how many households had latrines before the start of the project and how many households have constructed latrines due to the project.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project achieved 72% of the target. The project intention of promoting the construction of 4,480 new household latrines (to add to the baseline value of 3,520 to calculate the 8,000 target) was not achieved, however 2,231 new latrines were constructed. Some completed latrines did not qualify as clean as they had traces of faeces on the slab. There was significant seasonal migration of beneficiaries to remote areas for farming and this resulted in a number half constructed latrines being abandoned or collapsing due to lack of maintenance. It is hoped that when beneficiaries return after the farming period that construction and repair will recommence. The lower achievement may also be as a result of the practice of sharing latrines in the community.

Indicator S5: Number of people per usable latrine
Target: 6
Achieved: 9

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey and a final KAP survey were undertaken using various data collection techniques to ascertain the number of people per usable latrine. The calculation was based on the estimated population size and the number of usable latrines.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The estimated latrine coverage (people/latrine) improved from a base value of 12 to 9. It is common practice in project areas for 2 or more households to share the same latrine, behaviour which the project did not address, thus the non-achievement of expected target of 6. It was hoped that hygiene promotion would have addressed this practice but further reinforcement of messaging will be required to change this behaviour in the future although there are initial signs of change.

Indicator S6: Number of handwashing facilities in use
Target: 5,000
Achieved: 1,009

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Visible evidence of recent use of hand washing facilities was documented from field visits, monitoring reports, and reports from sensitization activities. A baseline survey and an end of project KAP survey were also

undertaken using various data collection methods to ascertain the number of households having water and soap/ash at a hand washing facility.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project strongly emphasised the importance of developing hand washing facilities with each household latrine constructed through hygiene promotion campaigns and sensitisations which encouraged families to develop water storage facilities from material available in the community near the latrine and having soap or ash by the latrines. At baseline there were 200 handwashing facilities in use and the project saw an additional 809 in use. The target was set at 50% of behaviour change practice, however due to the mobile population this proved to be a great challenge. Thus, only 13% of the target of promoting the provision and use of hand washing facilities was achieved.

2.3.2 Sub sector 2. Hygiene Promotion

Reach and knowledge among the beneficiaries was very high however translating this into behaviour change in transient and improvised communities was difficult resulting in underachievement on the use of soap and water for handwashing. This was in part due to lack of access by beneficiaries to soap due to affordability. Water Use Committee establishment was very successful and saw 30 active committees protecting 39 water points at the end of the project. It is hoped that the activities of these committees will in time induce greater behaviour change among communities.

Key activities

- **Hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns in IDP camps.**Project staff and community hygiene and sanitation promoters conducted campaigns in beneficiary communities and IDP camps.
- **Distribution of hygiene materials to IDPs.** – Hygiene materials were distributed on a monthly basis by the project staff encouraging the IDPs to clean their latrines, bathrooms and surrounding environment.
- **Radio broadcast of hygiene messaging**. Radio spots for hygiene and sanitation messaging involving WASH committee members were broadcasted in the local dialect by the radio station reaching people far beyond Lobaye prefecture.
- **Hygiene promotion in beneficiary schools.** Schools received tool kits containing brooms wheelbarrows and rakes for latrine maintenance and soap for regular hand washing.
- **Establishment of WASH committees.** Wash committees were established and trained.
- **Refresher training with WASH committees.** Refresher trainings were carried out in Boda to ensure effective operation and maintenance of the water points.
- **Community Hygiene Promoters Training.** Promoters were selected and trained.
- **Hygiene and Sanitation awareness in host communities.**

Performance against Indicators

Indicator: Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting).
Target: 50,000
Achieved: 55,562

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
The beneficiaries of hygiene promotion activities were counted from training and sensitization events or activity attendance records, house visit records, site visits and monthly reports.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The target was exceeded (111%) due to the expansion of hygiene and sanitation sensitisation campaigns to all host communities in Boda (in addition to the 11,274 IDP beneficiaries). Regular hygiene promotion campaigns

and interactions were carried out in the 10 IDP camps in Boda, together with the trained hygiene committee members to ensure they kept their latrines clean and practised hand washing with soap. As part of direct hygiene promotion, hygiene and sanitation campaigns in 9 schools also yielded positive results with the provision of hand washing stations and soap, and kits to clean and improve the school environment. Five beneficiary schools competed in a quiz on safe water and hand washing with soap during the celebration of the World Water Day in March 2015, where the Prefet de la Lobaye acknowledged this to be the first time in his 8 years at post that such a mass campaign on clean water and improved hygiene had been celebrated in Mbaiki (capital of Lobaye prefecture). During the celebration, a level 4 student of Ecole Prefectorale Fille de Mbaiki asserted; "*We thank Tearfund to have put in place our health club and an action plan that allowed us to do many things in our school. We regularly clean the compound and latrines, and we have hand washing facilities so we all wash our hands before entering classrooms"*. Also, during phone-in sessions at a mass media campaign through 4 radio broadcasts, Dr. Ngoy, the medical doctor of AHA (an NGO) in charge of nutrition at the Boda hospital phoned in with the following remark "*with Tearfund, we have benefited from messages about clean water, improved hygiene and sanitation in our communities and if we implement these tips, our living conditions and environment will improve".* These campaigns, coupled with the distribution of latrine digging tool kits to beneficiary communities, was a contributing factor in the motivation of householders to construct over 2,200 of the latrines constructed.

Indicator HP1: Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to WASH hands
Target: 24,000
Achieved: 27,300

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
A Baseline survey, interviews during household visits, WASH committee focus group discussions, monthly field reports and an end of project survey were undertaken to ascertain the number of people who know 3 of the 5 critical times to WASH hands.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The target was exceeded (114%) due to the intensification of hygiene and sanitation campaigns. The level of knowledge is very good however transferring this knowledge into practice will be challenging for beneficiaries, as many households did not have hand washing stations within the household compound or near a latrine.

Indicator HP 2: Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location.
Target: 3,200
Achieved: 1,009

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
The assessment was conducted through the baseline survey, verification and monitoring visits, and final KAP surveys using random sampling of households.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project highlighted the importance of hand washing with soap and the need to have hand washing facilities within the household compound or near a latrine during hygiene promotion campaigns and sensitisations, Although the project over achieved with knowledge only 31% of households were putting this into practice as many households cannot afford to buy soap regularly. However better hygiene behaviour was being exhibited among the majority of the beneficiaries with people demonstrating increased hand washing with soap alternatives such as ash.

Indicator HP3: Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers.
Target: 7,000
Achieved: 6,730

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR

Baseline survey, monitoring visits and evaluation, and a final KAP survey using a random sample of water supply beneficiaries were used to measure the indicator.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement indicates 96% of target beneficiary households store their water in clean containers. The risk of point of use contamination was addressed in the water safety plans in addition to similar hygiene promotion campaigns. During community sensitisations and house-to house hygiene campaigns, it was strongly emphasised that water that is safe at water points could become contaminated if collected or stored in a dirty, unprotected receptacle or if accessed with a cup that is not clean. It was observed during household visits and interviews during the KAP survey that most of the households store their water in 20 litre jerry cans, which are reasonably clean and covered.

Indicator HP4: Number of household's drinking water supplies with 0 fecal coli forms per 100ml sample.
Target: 7,000
Achieved: 4,571

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Data was obtained from a randomized household survey using a field test kit (DelAqua) to analyse water samples from the households.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
A randomized survey, not limited to only households accessing water from project protected sources, but covering beneficiaries in all the project communities (some of whom might be sourcing their drinking water from unsafe sources) was carried out in the project area. The report indicates that the project achieved 65% of the expected target households with 0 fecal coliforms per 100ml of household water sample. The under achievement needs further probing, as this could partly be attributed to some households not storing their water appropriately or collecting their water from unprotected sources. Possibly due to the need to pay some small fee before fetching from protected sources which some WASH committees have instituted as a means to raise funds for pump maintenance. This is evidence that despite education and training, there is still the need for more hygiene education on safe water handling and storage in clean vessels in the homes, as well as accessing drinking water from only safe, protected sources.

Indicator HP7: Number of Village Water User Committees active at least 3 months after training
Target: 20
Achieved: 30

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Monitoring visits, focus group discussions and inspections of meeting records and water points were used to assess how active committees were.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The target was exceeded (150%) as Water User Committees were formed for each of the 35 water points to manage and operate their water facility. To ensure that as many WUC remained active as possible the project conducted refresher trainings and facilitated the formation of water user associations to engender regular interaction and to motivate committees; this appears to have had a positive effect.

Indicator HP8: Number of water points that are clean and protected from contamination
Target: 28
Achieved: 39

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR

The indicator was measured through monitoring reports and direct observation to assess whether the water point had a good platform and apron and whether the area around the water point has good drainage to prevent surface runoff water from contaminating the water point.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project achievement exceeded the initial target (139%) as all the water points rehabilitated/constructed are well protected from contamination. This is because all water points were disinfected (with chlorine) prior-to the installation of the pump and water user committees are implementing their water safety plans.
However, as indicated under indicator HP4, the household survey showed that some household beneficiaries are still drinking unclean water due to unsafe water handling and storage in unclean vessels in the homes, as well as not accessing drinking water from only safe protected water source. Further sensitization would help rectify this.

2.3.3 Sub sector 3: Water Supply Infrastructure

Water supply infrastructure achieved excellent impact in providing communities with increased access to safe water. There was an over reach on the number of people benefitting from the infrastructure (152%) and the water supply per beneficiary from the rehabilitated sources was above expected 21.3 l/p/d. Furthermore, due to water use committees being very active in utilizing their water safety plans, water supply systems should be well preserved as well as maintained by trained mechanics.

Key activities

- **Technical Assessment of WASH Infrastructure**
- **Rehabilitation / protection and construction of the water facilities.** Wells were deepened and concrete pads and draining troughs with soakaways were constructed to protect wells and the immediate surrounding areas from contamination. Hand pumps were installed on all the wells after the well water was disinfected. 15 boreholes were rehabilitated with hand pumps installed or repaired if they already existed as was the case with 10 hand pumps. Concrete pads, drainage, troughs and soakaways were also constructed. Ferro cement tanks were constructed for 2 schools to harvest rainwater from the roof.
- **Sampling and testing.** Water points underwent bacteriological sampling after disinfection to ensure that water met the required safety standards.
- **Pump mechanics trained on maintenance and supplied with toolkits –** 12 new and 6 existing pump mechanisms were trained and the new mechanics were equipped with pump repair kits to facilitate the provision of regular pump maintenance when required.

Performance against Indicators

Indicator: Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program.
Target: 15,500
Achieved: 23,595

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Field reports, verification visits, Water User Committee group discussions, as well as beneficiary targeting were carried out to ascertain the number of beneficiaries.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement exceeded the indicator target (152%) as more people benefited from the water points rehabilitated than initially calculated. The initial target was based on SPHERE standards per water point, however, more people have been accessing the water points than was originally intended. In increasing the water supply infrastructure this project sought to rehabilitate and protect existing water sources which have wide coverage as Tearfund is the only actor providing WASH services in the area. In the absence of the construction of new sources these sources will continue to serve a wider population than those recommended in the SPHERE Standards.

Indicator WS1: Average litres/person/day collected from all sources for drinking cooking and hygiene
Target 15
Achieved 21.3

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Data was collected in the Household KAP survey at the end of the project with questions on the water collected and water usage by households.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project over achieved on the target. As more safe water sources became available due to rehabilitation beneficiaries were able to access significantly more water from both safe and unsafe sources for the purposes of drinking, cooking and hygiene.

Indicator WS2: Estimated water supplied per beneficiary in litres per person per day.
Target: 15
Achieved: 13.8

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
The assessment of water availability (l/p/d) was based on the estimated population size and the estimated daily production of safe water and was calculated using the total number of beneficiaries accessing the water points, 23,595, which gives this gives an estimated water supply of 13.8 l/p/d.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement of 13.8 is slightly lower that the target figure as the water points have had a wider reach than expected slightly reducing the amount of water that users area accessing. Tearfund will be working to secure funding for additional sources to ensure that beneficiaries can access the recommended amount of clean water per day.

Indicator WS3: Number of test results with 0 faecal coliforms per 100ml sample.
Target: 90
Achieved: 74

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Water samples from all the water points were tested for biological contaminants, before and after the rehabilitation or protection works.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project achieved 82% of set target. The water points were sampled and tested before and after the rehabilitation. The water points were disinfected prior to pump installation. However, in some places, Water User Committees were not effectively operating, resulting in the presence of surface water or lack of sufficient protection, which led to contamination of some of the water sources.

Indicator WS5: Number of households collecting water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources.
Target: 8,000
Achieved: 9,168

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Field visits, monitoring reports, observation visits and final KAP survey of randomly sampled household were used to assess this indicator.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The achievement exceeded the target (115%) as households were encouraged to collect their water for all purposes from improved sources and the project achieved very good uptake from communities.

Indicator WS6: Number of water points which are actively utilizing their Water Safety Plan
Target: 20
Achieved: 30

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED TO MEASURE THE INDICATOR
Monitoring tools in addition to the final KAP survey were used to confirm the use of water safety plans by the water committees.

DISCUSSION OF ACHIEVEMENT
The project achievement surpassed the target (150%). All the water committees were trained on water safety plans and at the final survey it was revealed that 30 of the 35 committees were utilizing their water safety plans.

2.4 Key Successes

Seed and tool distribution
Despite procurement issues for seeds, the projectsuccessfully distributed seeds and tool in a timely manner. 10,490 people have benefited from seed systems and increasedagricultural productivity for two consecutive seasons. The vegetable production, groundnut and maize have significantly increased in project beneficiary communities.

Food production and diversity
There is evidence that the project has contributed to an increase in food production and diversity for targeted communities. Field monitoring reports indicated that household beneficiaries have produced enough food reserve for 4.3 months. This was also evident in the markets, where the availability of groundnut and maize at the local market increased between September and October.

Beneficiaries interviewed confirmed having eaten varieties of vegetable including tomatoes and spinach in March-June 2015. Monitoring reports indicate that Acceptable Food Consumption Score has improved from 0% of beneficiaries to 58.3% during the project period.

Water Point Rehabilitation
Despite delays, the rehabilitation of water points was very successful. A photograph of a successfully rehabilitated water point can be seen in section 4 along with a story of the impact that this had upon a community. The number of people benefitting from the water supply program was significantly above expected, achieving 152% of the target. There was excellent uptake of the protected water sources which were utilized for drinking, cooking and hygiene activities as indicated by the higher than projected results on the WS5 indicator.

Selection and Training of Water Use Committees
The selection and training of water use committees was very successful. 35 committees were trained and at the end of the project period 30 were using their water safety plans, well above the targeted 20. Consequently a high number of water points were kept clean and protected from contamination as the water user committees were actively implementing their water safety plans. The establishment of ownership and the actions taken to protect water points is an excellent indicator that there will be sustained change in habits and long term improvements in water use and protection in the target communities.

Community Hygiene and Sanitation Campaigns
Campaigns reached 5,562 more beneficiaries than targeted. The knowledge of those surveyed during the KAP survey was better than expected and constituted a significant improvement from the baseline. However seeing

this knowledge translated into changed behaviour in the household, in terms of water storage and hand washing with soap, was challenging.

2.5 Challenges and Constraints

Contractual Delays

The program faced challenges in the sourcing of suitably experienced and qualified contractors for the rehabilitation of the WASH infrastructure which delayed program activities. This constraint meant that other project deliverables, including water quality checks, monitoring of water availability and usage at household level could not be concluded on time. As a result Tearfund requested and was granted a two month no cost extension, prolonging the implementing period of the program by two months, to the 19th September 2015. The contractual delays were resolved, the contracts were successfully signed and completed and this has not affected the overall achievement of indicators.

Site Accessibility

At times, heavy rains hampered access to the project sites as routes became inaccessible. This was especially challenging for the construction activities, particularly the shallow well rehabilitation and rain water harvesting tank construction. Consequently the time and schedule of the construction work was revised and additional resources were arranged which led to successful completion of the WASH infrastructure construction.

Pipeline breakages for commodity supplies

Difficulties were encountered in the procurement of staple crop seeds due to complications in the seed supply chain in CAR. However seed was eventually successfully procured and the seed distribution was completed in early May 2015.These constraints did not require a change in any of the planned activities; however they had the effect of affecting the tempo of delivery of project activities. To overcome these challenges in future projects Tearfund willseek to improve networks and collaboration.

Bureaucratic Impediments

The project experienced delays in approval of Visas, Work permits and travel permits for expatriate staff; permits for assessments and surveys and for transportation of project equipment and materials. Lengthy government processes for registration of the motorbikes, water testing kits and other project equipment delayed the project. For example, customs' clearance for the water testing equipment took 1.5 months and the Del Aqua water testing kit was delayed in customs at Bangui Airport until late January 2015. However all registrations were eventually successfully completed and equipment passed through customs. To lessen the effect of this and to help overcome it, Tearfund has a robust remote management policy in place and is also working with relevant government departments and engaging the authorities on visas, work permits and travel permits of expatriate staff on an ongoing basis.

Traditional Maintenance

Traditional shallow wells are mostly privately owned and have been traditionally maintained by the owners. Therefore when the wells were rehabilitated it was necessary to negotiate with the owner on how the wider community would be able access water from the rehabilitated well and to agree on how the water source would be managed going forward. This was resolved through discussion with the owners and agreements were made around public usage of the shallow wells.

Human Resources

The recruitment of suitably qualified staff has been an ongoing challenge for the project and key staffing gaps at critical points in the project implementation presented an ongoing challenge for the program. However, there was a round of successful recruitment which filled key gaps in the internationally recruited team in March. Furthermore national staff recruitment has been challenging due to few appropriately qualified staff being available locally. This necessitated increased training and accompaniment for new staff.

2.6 Lessons Learnt

Planning

Proactive forward planning is vital to avoiding delays in project implementation. Some delays, however, such as those caused by the heavy rains, were outside the control of the project. Contingency planning is thus important to ensure that there are workarounds for unavoidable delays.

Networking

Creating networks with other NGOs for the procurement of project inputs is very important when operating in a highly volatile environment with a broken market system.

Coverage

In Water Supply Infrastructure the project rehabilitated existing water sources within communities and did not build any additional new sources and as Tearfund are the only implementer providing wash services, the number of people accessing the water sources exceeds the recommend SPHERE standards for water supply. Plans are currently being developed to build additional sources to ensure that the water sources do not become over stretched.

Behaviour Change

The most challenging aspects of the project were those which aimed for behaviour change among the resettling communities in both WASH and Food Security. This included changes in hygiene practice, where handwashing uptake was low despite greatly improved knowledge and household latrine construction, where the practice of households traditionally sharing latrines impacted the achievement against indicators. Food Security saw a shortfall on the indicator on soil conservation due to a persistence in traditional farming practices. Aiming for such high indicators on behavioural change in the short timeframe of a one year project is challenging especially in mobile communities that are resettling. Achieving significant impacts in behaviour change among communities such as these in a year is very challenging, although water use committees were very successful, and will hopefully improve the behavioural change in the longer term.

Cash Programming

IOM have been using cash for work as a modality for marginalised people in fragile contexts which have proved successful. Cash programming would be likely to have a positive impact on returnees and IDPs communities in the context of CAR and so would be a modality that should be considered for future interventions dependent upon the security situation remaining relatively stable. However, an initial market study is recommended at the first stage of design to take into consideration the capacity of the local market to absorb the funds.

3 Additional Project Impacts: Stories of Transformation

Prisca and members of her Agricultural Association

Prisca Ngombou is 39 years old, a mother of 8 and lives in a rural agricultural community in the Lobaye district of the Central African Republic. Prisca left school at 15 and married, without any secondary education qualifications. Opportunities for paid work for Prisca were extremely limited and the demands of her role as a mother left her with little time for income generating employment. After she noticed that members of her village of Mbata were benefiting from the advantages of working together on agricultural projects, Prisca decided to join an association called 'Koko Association of Friends'.

The primary purpose of agricultural associations is to facilitate efficiency in crop production through increased cooperation between farmers. Working together, communities are able to produce more crops than would be produced if working alone. Prisca has worked very hard to improve her life and the standard of living for her family. Prisca was a participant in the market garden cultivation training, this is the first time that Prisca has been able to participate in such training. She learned the basic techniques for growing vegetables and was particularly interested in the special cycle aspects of cultures and diversifying production enabling her to avoid early harvests and ensure a good crop yield. Prisca was very happy to be a beneficiary of this training as her understanding of the benefits of having a home garden has grown, and she has realised the nutritional value of vegetable crops in her family's daily diet especially for her 8 children.

Although Prisca has not received seeds from Tearfund, she now feels empowered to buy seeds locally and as a result of the training Prisca is now working alongside five members of the association who also received training, to help change the culinary practices in their community. Prisca now feels a new sense of value because she is able to make a significant contribution to the regular payment of school fees for five of her children. She is very pleased to be able to afford clothes without asking for help from her husband and to be able to pay for the care of her children.

Since joining the association, Prisca has increased her crop production and improved the standard of living for her family. The area of land which is farmed increases each year and produces enough to feed her family, as well as some crops which are sold to generate an income. The income generated by Pricas management and cultivation of the family land enables her to purchase, items such as salt, laundry soap and oil so that basic household needs are met.

Figure 2: Former Unprotected water source

Mr Bachirou is a 41 year old married Muslim man with 7 children who lives in Sarakpor,o Lobaye prefecture. During the conflict around 12,000 people were displaced, and Sarakporo, near Boda, become a host community for those fleeing the violence.

Sarakporo had six open unprotected shallow wells that served as the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses. People would draw water from the unprotected wells with a container attached to a rope, which was left on the ground. As the IDP camp was established in Sarakporo these unprotected sources were coming under increasing pressure with the increased number of users.

Tearfund, with OFDA support, rehabilitated an unprotected shallow well in Sarakporo, this and the installation of a hand pump has brought tremendous relief to the host community and the internally displaced people who are now able to collect sufficient clean water. Mr Bachirou, who is a community leader, has been very active in the project and would like to thank Tearfund and OFDA for the high quality water that his family and the rest of the community can drink as a result of the project. The protection of the well, as shown below has also cut down the maintenance costs.

IDPs in Sarakproro Camp fetching water from the protected well

"We were spending so much money disinfecting the wells every 6 months. Now Tearfund and OFDA have protected this well and we have good water. For forty years, we used ropes and bucket to fetch water from an open well. Because of Tearfund and OFDA, we are now using a pump to fetch water from a protected well".

Now pressure on unsafe sources has been relieved and both host community members and IDPs in Sarakporo are able to collect water for drinking and domestic uses at the protected well rather than using unprotected sources. Mr Bachirou believes that this will make a significant difference in the lives of the community, ensuring that there is a long term safe, sustainable supply of water sufficient for all.